

## Atomic shells for U.S. guns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AFP). — American artillery units in West Germany will be supplied this year with field guns armed with atomic shells, a source close to the Pentagon said today. Also, several U.S. artillery battalions will be sent to West Germany during this year to counter an eventual heavy Soviet tank attack. More reinforcements will follow in 1979, the sources said. American artillery units in Germany could be supplied with the neutron bomb if President Carter authorizes its production, the sources added. American forces in Europe already have 7,000 nuclear arms in the form of shells, bombs and missiles at their disposal.

Volume 3, Number 651

AMMAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1978 — SAFAR 4, 1398

## UK defence budget pleases NATO

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (AFP). — NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns today voiced "great satisfaction" over Britain's decision to raise defence spending by three per cent a year in real terms in the 1979/80 and 1980/81 financial years. In a brief statement to the press, Mr. Luns said the British decision "will, I am sure, be seen by the allies as a positive response to the call in the 1977 NATO ministerial guidance for such increases." The British government's decision, conveyed to NATO today, aims at bringing the defence budget to £6,600 million in 1980/81, according to reports from London. In NATO quarters it had been feared that British defence expenditure would suffer further cutbacks.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

### Arafat prepared to go to Washington

## U.S. Congressman: Palestinians appear to accept less-than-total independence for initial phase of self-determination

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 12 — An American congressman who met for three hours with Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat last week says he feels that Mr. Arafat concedes that any Palestinian state established on the West Bank and Gaza may have less-than-total independence in the first years of its existence.

Representative Paul Findley (Republican, Illinois) told the Jordan Times in an interview here last night that he draws this conclusion from Mr. Arafat's suggestion to him that the Palestinians would welcome a peace-keeping and security force in a Palestinian state, if that force were composed of troops of the five veto-wielding permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and the People's Republic of China).

Rep. Findley said Mr. Arafat called the peace-keeping suggestion "the skeleton of an idea" about how a Palestinian state could have internationally acceptable security arrangements. He said Mr. Arafat "welcomed the idea of a peace-keeping force for a stated period of time, and he chose those five countries to provide the peace-keeping forces because they could be commanded by the secretary general of the United Nations."

Rep. Findley asked Mr. Arafat if the U.N. peace-keeping force could remain in Palestine for ten years or more, to which the PLO leader replied that such details could be considered if the idea were first accepted in principle.

Mr. Arafat was then asked whether he would accept excluding American and Soviet troops from such a force, to allay Palestinian fears of undue Soviet presence or influence in a Palestinian state, and Mr. Arafat again said that any such suggestions would be considered if the basic idea were accepted.

"He did not reject these suggestions," Rep. Findley said, "which indicates to me that he is agreeing to very substantial limitations on the independence of any new Palestinian state. Mr. Arafat said he welcomed such a United Nations-supervised peace-keeping force, and I think that by doing so he concedes that in the short term a Palestinian state will have less-than-total independence."

**"I hope... the proposals for self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza are only bargaining positions. We have to convince Begin that Israel has to yield military authority as well as civil authority in the occupied lands."**

Rep. Findley said Mr. Arafat suggested it would take 10-15 years to establish "the skeleton of a government system in a Palestinian state," and added that Mr. Arafat said he "could not see the day when the new Palestinian state would have such military power that it would constitute a threat to, or cause concern on the part of, any of its neighbours."

Very positive impression

"His whole objective is obviously peaceful," Rep. Findley said of Mr. Arafat, whom he had met for the first time.

"He came through as a moderate, as one who would make concessions and who would be part of the peace process that is now underway, in Geneva or elsewhere."

On the purely personal level, Rep. Findley said he found Mr. Arafat "thoughtful, courteous, outgoing and easy to converse with."

He added: "I was really braced for a stern lecture from a wild-eyed revolutionary, before I went in to the meeting, but we never had the feeling that we were being preached to."

Mrs. Lucille Findley, the congressman's wife, who also attended the meeting, said she was "delighted to meet Arafat. I was very impressed, and personally I liked him very much, especially because this man whom we'd only seen on television was always portrayed as such a rascal. His hospitality was just beautiful. We had a wonderful meal with him, and we felt like we were guests in his own home."

Rep. Findley continued: "Arafat was very moderate in tone. For example, he did not have a single harsh word for Sadat. He called him 'my friend of many years' and 'a man

(Continued on p. 2)

## World News Roundup

Bazooka attack on Galilee from Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (R). — A number of bazooka rockets were fired early today from Southern Lebanon at an Israeli patrol moving near the border in northern Galilee, residents in the area said. There were no casualties and the Israelis fired back. The incident, which occurred between the border kibbutzim (collective settlements) of Manara and Yiftah, was the fourth in about six weeks.

First Egyptian tourist visits Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (AFP). — The first Egyptian tourist to come to Israel has called on Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. The visitor, Sayed Abdul-Aziz Amara, signed the city's guest book of honour and wrote a long poem dedicated to Jerusalem beneath his signature. The City Council gave him a book of drawings and poems by Jewish and Arab children on the theme of peace. Penned in the book was the wish that Mr. Amara "will be the first of numerous Egyptian tourists who will visit Jerusalem when peace comes."

Egypt said to train troops against Libya

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (AFP). — Egypt is training 500 Chadians and Sudanese for "special missions" in a training camp near Alexandria at a moment when it is concentrating troops on the Libyan border. Al Kifah Al Arabi, the pro-Libyan daily here, reported today. In a partly censored dispatch from Cairo which quoted a well-informed Egyptian military source, the paper's correspondent said that Egyptian intelligence also tried to make contact over a month ago with Libyan Touareg tribesmen "on the pretext of wanting to use their expertise in camel-rearing." The Touareg however, refused to get involved, the paper said. TASS news agency also reported yesterday that Egypt was massing troops on the Libyan border.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

## King Hussein: Present Mideast situation worries me a great deal

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday evening told members of the visiting U.S. congressional delegation that "the present state of affairs in the region worries me to a great extent and it is the duty of everyone to try to salvage the situation." "President Sadat's initiative was not met with proper Israeli response, King Hussein said at a meeting with the delegation from the House of Representatives at the Royal Hashemite Court.

"Israel has not responded in any way to his move and I am every disappointed because of the Israeli position," the King was quoted as saying in an Arabic language release by the Jordan News Agency.

Begin's proposals were a tremendous shock," His Majesty added.

Answering a question by a member of the delegation on his concept of Palestinian self-determination His Majesty said:

"Israel's Prime Minister (Menachem Begin) says that Jordan has no right in the West Bank of Jordan. But although we've been admitted to the United Nations as a state of two united banks, our position since 1967, before and after the Rabat conference, was based on the result of free choice... the Palestinian personality is an important factor, fraternal relations are important too. This is a matter to be discussed within the context of Israeli withdrawal," His Majesty said.

"We agree to any sort of relations between Jordan and the Palestinian entity as long as they come as a result of free choice by the Palestinians. In the past, we rejected any premature announcement of this because we want this to come as a result of free choice... the Palestinian personality is an important factor, fraternal relations are important too. This is a matter to be discussed within the context of Israeli withdrawal," His Majesty said.

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## JORDAN TIMES

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 The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

## High-class stupidity from high-class folks

You have to be something of a special person to be Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations, as is Rabbi Alexander Schindler, and, axiomatically, you are then entitled to say things that are especially stupid, and intellectually draconian, when discussing the Middle East situation and the Palestinian question.

Rabbi Schindler said in Aswan (never mind, for the moment, what Rabbi Schindler is doing in Aswan) this week that he thinks the creation of a Palestinian state would pose "a security threat" to Israel. Well, the truth is that Rabbi Schindler's opinion represents a greater threat to the hopes of many people, Rabbi Schindler himself, presumably, included, who look forward to the day when real peace can reign in the Holy Land.

There is something morally gruesome about a leading American Jewish figure parroting the cliché-ridden propaganda of Zionism in a repetitively desperate attempt to make believe the Palestinian people do not exist, and are not entitled to determine their own future. For Rabbi Schindler to package evasive Zionist propaganda under the familiar old guise of "security threat" sloganizing is a failure of thinking and a failure of leadership on his part. He, more than most others, is expected to rise above the gutter fears of maniacal soldier-settler Zionists who have built their country and their settlements on the land and the blood and the rights of the Palestinian people. We expect people like Rabbi Schindler to help the Israelis understand that they will be truly secure only when they stop being predatory, colonialist and magalomanically expansionist. If Rabbi Schindler only sees the Palestinians as a security threat to Israel, he should ponder whether this is not because Israel has proved to be such an awesome and continuing security threat to the Palestinians. Security comes from a two-way process of mutual recognition, not from American rabbis who speak nonsense. If Rabbi Schindler does not appreciate this fact, he should not go around displaying his ignorance, and especially not in Aswan.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR, on Tuesday, said Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman's statement in Cairo Wednesday that the problems which prevent the coming of Middle East peace need 30 years to be resolved can only be seen as a true expression of the Israeli government's mentality of playing for time and delaying the coming of peace as much as possible. If this is the attitude of the head of Israel's military delegation which is supposed to carry less responsibility than the political delegation no one can predict how much more time will the more important negotiations have to take before peace is established. While playing for time Israel is also going ahead in creating more settlements in occupied Arab territories knowing that such a strategy will result in increased Arab disunity. Meanwhile, the year will pass and the United States will be busy next year with preparations for the presidential elections when the Zionist lobby will find it easier to influence U.S. decisions in favour of Israel. The least to be said is that the Arabs must not allow time to be wasted by Israel or else they will really have to wait 30 years for problems to be resolved.

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### PLANNING TO STUDY IN BRITAIN?

On Wednesday, Jan. 18 at 18:00 at the British Council Centre, you can learn all you need to know about how to apply to British schools and colleges and what to expect when you get there.

## Anti-accident group works to develop traffic education

In this third article in our four-part series exploring increasing traffic congestion and accidents and steps being taken to counter the growing chaos, AHMAD MAJDOUNEH reports on the activities of the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents.

As a result of the increase in traffic accidents, and as a means to reduce the number as much as possible, the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents was established.

Mr. Sami Habiby, Chairman of the Society and General Manager of the Middle East Insurance Company told the Jordan Times that the society is a voluntary one and that membership is open to any one interested in traffic accidents.

The society, which comprised thirty five members, was established in Aug. 1975. The members were both traffic specialists and people interested in traffic. The board of directors of the society was formed in Dec. 1975. Mr. Habiby was elected as chairman of the society, Col. Ahmad Abu Saad, from the Public Security Department, as its co-chairman, Dr. Rawhi Sharif, from the Royal Scientific Society, as its honorary secretary, and Mr. Ghaleb Abu Qourah, chairman of the National Insurance Company, as its honorary treasurer.

### Members of board

The members of the board of directors were Col. Maher Nablusi, from the Public Security Department, Dr. Hashem Sabagh, Managing Director of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Derek Ledger, Director of the Royal Automobile Club, Mr. George Khouri, a notable journalist, and Mr. Mohammad Ju'aresh.

The society also accepted the following as honorary members because of their constant support to the society: Dr. Albert Butros, Director General of the Royal Scientific Society, Mohammad Kamal, Director of the Jordan Television, the Mayor of Amman Ma'n Abu Nawar, and Mr. Mohammad Khatib.

Soon after the establishment of the society 23 members from different walks of life, in addition to 28 insurance and automobile companies joined.

Immediately after that the society formed a number of sub-committees to help in carrying out its aims. These were the membership committee, financial committee, government relations committee, public relations committee, and a committee responsible for presenting proposals to different private and public institutions on the best ways of reducing the number of road accidents.

The Board of Directors holds its meetings temporarily, until it finds a new building, at the Royal Automobile Club at Jabal Luweibeh.

### Main aim

The main aim of the society is to reduce the number of road accidents as much as it can. To achieve this it has adopted the following methods. First, it presents practical proposals and advice to all of society on the best ways of traffic safety. Secondly, it holds conferences, seminars, courses and lectures in different parts of Amman to acquaint the people with the traffic laws, regulations, and threats. Thirdly, it cooperates with all institutions, private and public, and individuals who show any interest in traffic and accidents.

The only financial resources for the society is the money it receives from the members, which in 1976 totaled JD 973.

Since its establishment, Mr. Habiby says, the society has achieved several projects. To begin with, in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society, it published 5,000 copies of a brochure on its aims and methods. These copies were distributed to schools, banks, universities, ministries, and other public and private institutions. These carried an open invitation to all the people interested to join the society or support it.

It contacted similar societies in the Arab world and asked them for support and cooperation, especially those in Egypt and Tunisia.

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## Taiwan trade group conduct on the spot market research in M.E.

AMMAN, Jan. 12 — The lobby of the Grand Hotel was spread with socks and balloons and rubber shoes and suitcases. In amongst it all 20 Taiwanese businessmen were happily demonstrating samples to their clients who had arrived for the tea party by open invitation.

The businessmen are part of a delegation from the Chinese National Federation of Industries, here on a three day visit before moving on to Kuwait and Bahrain. They have already visited Iran and Saudi Arabia.

The vice leader of the group Mr. Tien-cheung Kuo said that they were here to do so-

me on the spot market research. Few of the companies represented in the delegation (and they cover every field of business from synthetic resins through hosiery and machinery to biscuits) have trading arrangements at present in Jordan. Nothing substantial has emerged as yet from the visit, but contacts have been made. Mr. Kuo said that the Jordanian Chamber of Commerce had been "wonderful". Members of the delegation also talked with representatives from the Ministry of Supply, which is interested in Chinese goods to stock its newly-opened government stores.

There is already a commercial office in Amman which promotes Taiwanese business and a joint-venture textile at Zarqa. Two or three shipments

of goods arrive every month from Taiwan. These consist mainly of "sundries" (shoes, tie-clothes, toys etc). There are even a number of Jordanians who are studying in Taiwan (privately) and some ex-students who are returning there to engage in business.

The Republic of China has no diplomatic relations with Jordan, but you can not do good business that easily. "I feel" said Mr. Kuo, "that we are very much liked here. There is practically no limit" on trade here, "apart from the limitations on price and quality." He had time to say little, more than the bus fare ringing me by the bus and vanishing into the crowd in pursuit of a far more important client.

## National News Roundup

### Prince Hassan visits Housing Bank

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today visited the Housing Bank where he inspected various sections of the bank and presided over a meeting which discussed various financial issues, including ways of increasing the amount of loans available at the institutions concerned. The meeting was attended by the chairman of the National Planning Council, the governor of the Central Bank, the deputy minister of the Ministry of Labour, the bank officers and senior officials.

### Zeid Ibn Shaker to visit Pakistan

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (JNA). — The Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker will start a four-day visit to Pakistan at the invitation of Pakistan's Military Ruler Mohammad Zia Ul Haq on Saturday. Sharif Zeid, who will be accompanied by a military delegation, will hold talks with Pakistani officials on military cooperation between the two countries.

### U.S. Congressman: Palestinians appear to accept less-than-total independence for initial phase of self determination

(Continued from p. 1)

"I am encouraged by what Begin has said so far, because I think he will be able to see the circumstances for a full Israeli withdrawal. They need reassurances, and they cannot see those circumstances today. They will have to come around to seeing the PLO as something other than a bunch of bomb-throwing terrorists. And Arafat can help that process, both in Israel and the United States."

### U.S.-PLO talks justified

Rep. Findley thought the Palestinians should have taken up the American suggestion of accepting the principles of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 "with whatever reservations they want to add on", and thereby to start a dialogue with the United States.

Rep. Findley suggested the moment be at hand when Mr. Arafat and the PLO can take a similar posture to that of President Sadat by coming out decisively with a challenge to Israeli peace calls.

"Mr. Arafat can help his own cause by taking very great risks and very strong decisions such as Mr. Sadat took. Mr. Sadat did so obviously at great risk to his own position, but he has come out a very strong man."

Mr. Findley suggested the PLO should be less concerned about all the talk of its legitimacy. "The PLO is clearly the only legitimate voice of the Palestinians," he said. "Who else is there? Arafat and the PLO are a very important element in the problem confronting Carter. The American executive branch and the State Department have kept the American president cut off from the PLO, because of promises to Israel not to negotiate with the PLO, and they've interpreted the word 'negotiate' in the very broadest sense, to include not having any meetings or talks or contacts of any sort. I feel the United States is now fully justified in making a break here and starting talks with the PLO."

Rep. Findley said, however, that the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States is "an enormously powerful operation, and it doesn't always respond to what the State of Israel wants or prefers."

The pro-Israeli interests in the United States are so vocal and persuasive that they make it difficult for Carter to take the position of showing Israel that it must withdraw completely from the occupied territories and that it must recognize the Palestinians' rights. They are masters of effective lobbying.

### Misperception of Israel's real interests

"Sometimes, I feel there is a misperception in the United States of the real interests of Israel. There is a grave U.S. responsibility to see Israel survive. This is an enduring American responsibility and commitment, but in the zeal of the pro-Israeli interests in the United States, there are dangers of hurting Israel. One such danger is failing to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

"The United States and the Western world certainly should give Israel the security guarantees that it requires, but the only real security for Israel is to have decent relations with its neighbours, to treat them fairly. That cannot be done overnight. But there is nothing in geography that provides truly defensible borders. Israel cannot hope to gain security by achieving a certain geographical line and calling it a de-

### Palestinians appear to accept less-than-total independence for initial phase of self determination

fensible border. That's why the Palestinian problem has to be solved to the satisfaction of the Palestinian people."

Asked for his personal views on Palestinian rights or expectations, Rep. Findley said: "If I were a Palestinian, I would want at least the hope of an independent state eventually. But I would be practical enough not to expect that to happen in the next five years. The Palestinians have the right to a homeland in which they will be their own masters, in which they can determine their own future. This might include some confederal arrangement with neighbouring states, but the Palestinians should be the ones to decide if a confederal arrangement is the best approach. I feel there must be an independent Palestinian state, from which the Palestinians could elect links with Jordan or anyone else."

Rep. Findley is the ranking Republican member of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee's Europe and Mideast Subcommittee. Though not a long-time specialist on the Middle East in any sense, he has recently been more and more involved with the area.

### Improving U.S.-South Yemen ties

One of his special concerns is improving ties between the United States and South Yemen. His involvement in this matter sprang from an incident involving a constituent of his Ed Franklin, in his 20s, who was arrested in Aden in 1973 and charged with spying. He was sentenced to five years in solitary confinement in Aden, upon which Rep. Findley tried to free him, because he was convinced of the young man's innocence. He was freed after serving 16 months.

Diplomatic ties between the U.S. and South Yemen were broken off after the 1967 war, "and my experience in trying to free Ed Franklin impressed upon me the importance of having diplomatic relations. Our attitude to Aden has been anything but enlightened," Rep. Findley said.

One trip to South Yemen by Rep. Findley and a series of meetings with top Aden officials at the United Nations headquarters in New York have opened up something of an ongoing dialogue between the two governments, but the U.S. is not ready to re-establish full diplomatic ties with South Yemen, Rep. Findley feels.

He leaves Amman Friday morning for a brief two-day visit to Aden, the first there by a U.S. official since 1969 after which he will travel to Jerusalem to rejoin the congressional delegation on its last stop.

### Blunting anti-boycott legislation

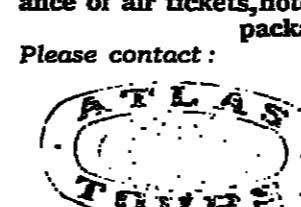
Rep. Findley was also active in trying to blunt the legislation passed by the U.S. Congress last year to counter the Arab Boycott of Israel. His rationale was that, according to reports he had, the boycott did not really hurt Israel very much, if at all, and Congress was only "nibbling American businessmen and creating impediments to U.S. business concerns."

He suggests that American pro-Israeli forces were the main impetus behind the anti-boycott legislation. "I don't think the State of Israel could care less about the boycott, and I don't think Israel was the main motivating force behind the anti-boycott legislation," he says.

He adds: "I always try to be balanced in my actions in the Congress, and my Jewish constituents are very appreciative. In the Congress, I'm very lonely in my viewpoint at times."

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# Safeguard agreement is reached by world's main nuclear suppliers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (R). — Fifteen nations capable of supplying nuclear fuel and equipment have reached agreement on safeguards designed to stop other countries getting nuclear weapons. The parties to the agreement, hammered out in two-and-a-half years of secret meetings in London, included all the main suppliers -- the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, Japan, West Germany and Canada.

Each of the countries has submitted a detailed list of the new guidelines separately to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, a State Department official said.

Mr. Louis Nye, who headed the U.S. delegation at the talks, said the safeguards would not apply retroactively. They were intended to discourage future transfers of sensitive nuclear technology such as the deals between West Germany and Brazil and between France and Pakistan, he said.

The agreement included the following provisions:

- countries buying nuclear fuel or equipment must provide formal assurances that it will not be used to produce a nuclear device whether as a weapon or for a peaceful explosion.

- the IAEA would be allowed to inspect the material or facilities being imported and any similar material produced locally from the same design.

- the guidelines would apply if the equipment or supplies were later passed to a third country for sensitive equipment the permission of the original supplier would have to be sought first.

- the purchasing country had to guarantee effective physical protection to prevent theft or sabotage.

## U.S. energy secretary is in Saudi Arabia

JEDDAH, Jan. 12 (AFP). — United States Energy Secretary James Schlesinger today began a visit to Saudi Arabia amid concern among oil producers over the fall of the U.S. dollar.

Mr. Schlesinger flew from Morocco where he discussed uranium, nuclear power and other subjects. In Saudi Arabia he will meet Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani who this week referred to the possibility of oil being involved in a "basket" of currencies rather than the dollar.

In the event of a suspected violation of the guidelines, the suppliers would consult to decide on possible sanction.

Mr. Nye said the decision by all countries to publish the guidelines was intended to show the so-called "nuclear have-nots" in the Third World that the suppliers were "not a secret cartel ... but a group of countries interested in putting their international safeguard obligations above short term commercial advantage."

He said the agreement represented an important step forward in nuclear non-proliferation policy. Further moves to reach agreement on more stringent rules were expected later this year, he added.

The other countries in the agreement were Belgium, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland.

The guidelines would apply if the equipment or supplies were later passed to a third country for sensitive equipment the permission of the original supplier would have to be sought first.

- the purchasing country had to guarantee effective physical protection to prevent theft or sabotage.

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- the guidelines would apply if the equipment or supplies were later passed to a third country for sensitive equipment the permission of the original supplier would have to be sought first.

- the purchasing country had to guarantee effective physical protection to prevent theft or sabotage.

The market was reacting to a statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal that Washington's intention to support the dollar on foreign exchange markets represented no basic policy change.

Dollar selling also followed reports from Riyadh that Saudi Arabia may replace the dollar as currency for oil payments, dealers added.

The Massachusetts Democratic senator is in Japan on his way home after a visit to China. His warning coincided with the opening of a new series of talks in Tokyo between President Carter's Special Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss and the Japanese government on



Susan Carlson makes final adjustments on the first low-cost nuclear medical diagnostic system that measures the flow of blood from the heart. In the past, expensive computers performed this function. The portable unit is produced by the Picker Corporation of Northford, Connecticut. (IPS photo)

## U.S. Sen. Kennedy warns Japan of protectionist action if it fails to reduce surplus, foster imports

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AFP). — Senator Edward Kennedy today gave Japan a strong warning that the United States might soon take protectionist action if Japan did not make imports easier and reduce its trade surplus.

The Massachusetts Democratic senator is in Japan on his way home after a visit to China. His warning coincided with the opening of a new series of talks in Tokyo between President Carter's Special Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss and the Japanese government on

reducing the current trade imbalance.

In preliminary discussions prior to Mr. Strauss' arrival, Japan rejected American demands for increased citrus fruit and beef import quotas and a further cut in customs duty on computers and colour film.

Senator Kennedy emphasised the danger that the United States Congress might be influenced by demands from the country's unemployed. He said this danger was especially serious as "the existence of serious trade barriers in any

nation is an invitation to other countries to develop their own restrictive practices."

Sen. Kennedy said: "As a leading economic power in the modern world, Japan is now being asked to share the responsibilities, as well as the benefits, of creating and maintaining a healthy global economy." He recalled that in the early 1960's when Japan had a heavy trade deficit with the United States, President John Kennedy requested lifting American trade barriers.

Sen. Kennedy said he was confident Mr. Strauss' talks with the Japanese government would end in an agreement by tomorrow but added that Congress' reaction to it would remain to be seen.

The Japanese press reported that the American delegation said the Japanese draft communiqué was not satisfactory as its suggestions were not definite enough.

Sen. Kennedy did say however that in his opinion it was unlikely that President Carter would agree to sign protectionist bills.

## Japan props dollar

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (R). — The Bank of Japan bought about \$150 million on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market today to support the U.S. currency after it opened sharply lower

against the yen, dealers said. The intervention helped the dollar to close at its opening rate of 240.00 yen, which was down from 241.18 at yesterday's close.

A total of \$342 million changed hands in active trading.

The market was reacting to a statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal that Washington's intention to support the dollar on foreign exchange markets represented no basic policy change.

Dollar selling also followed reports from Riyadh that Saudi Arabia may replace the dollar as currency for oil payments, dealers added.

The Ministry of Defence confirmed the authenticity of the RAF document drawn up after visits to 23 RAF stations in Britain and abroad between July and September last year.

The ministry added that other reports from liaison teams "broadly matched" these findings. As part of a new study of morale another team will visit 20 RAF bases in the next three weeks.

The ministry, which the Guardian says is sympathetic to the servicemen's plight, emphasised that pay is "absolutely a matter for the government."

Some lower paid ranks, says the RAF claimed they were only able to make ends meet only by sending their wives out to work.

Senior officers were said to be concerned about the "recent severe erosion of pay differentials between ranks."

In its conclusion, the RAF report says "our people are

## British firemen end 9-week strike

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AFP). — Firemen's union delegates today voted to end their nine-week-old strike. The firemen will resume duty on Monday. Delegates voted to end the strike by 28,000 to 11,000 card votes, at their meeting in Bridlington, northeast England.

# New York City police say they joined the force because they like people

New York's crime rate is probably one of the highest in the world. Its police, understandably, have a reputation for cynicism and callousness in a city where there is so much violence. Timur Murari recently spent some time with the cops in Precinct Four One (nickname: Fort Apache) and he found that the reason most of them joined the force was because they like people.

By Timur Murari

NEW YORK — Fort Apache, the nickname of police Precinct Four One in the south Bronx, has had a quiet year. Last year, it only had 70 murders, 100 rapes, 1,578 robberies, 785 assaults, 325 burglaries and 718 auto thefts whereas in the peak year of 1972, there were 101 murders, 134 rapes, 2,609 robberies, 1,032 assaults and over 4,000 burglaries.

Fort Apache doesn't cover much territory; two and a half square miles to be exact; and at the last census, in 1974, it only contained 172,000 people. Ninety two thousand of these are black, 72,000 Hispanic (Puerto Rican and South Americans) and the remainder are classified as "others".

Only nightmares

From the overhead subway on this warm, sunny day, with a cool east sea breeze, I can look across the Apache's post-war Berlin landscape. There is something unexplainably cruel about deliberate decay: Endless empty rubble-strewn earth, abandoned buildings, broken walls and the whole landscape daubed black randomly from the frequent fires.

Against the clear blue sky, it is a world of little hope. I can imagine that the people inhabiting it never dream, they only have nightmares.

And yet, cautiously walking into the street, there is life down there. There are countless people, milling around the bright, garish shops, picking at trinkets on the stalls, lounging around the snack shops, eating hot dogs, tacos and bar-b-q chicken.

There are lovely black and Hispanic women, in eye blinding clothes, bouncing along

in the middle of the battle, the police commissioner rang up to ask: "What the hell is going on there?" The sergeant on duty screamed back: "What the hell do you think is going on? This is Fort Apache."

Four One is a four storey brownstone building, only identifiable by the long line of radio cars double-parked down Simpson Street and the cops hanging round the door like schoolboys during recess. Opposite it is a whole abandoned block with windows building up a head of steam from their brown paper-bagged bottles.

Inside the station, there is a totally informal atmosphere. A couple of Puerto Rican secretaries sit on a table chattering away, a few cops horse around; a stabbed man, blood-stained vest proudly flaunted as a banner and feeling no pain from the booze, ain't crime, it's these daily les around swearing vengeance against his attacker; three anti-crime cops, dressed in chinos, sneakers and sweat shirts, push three handcuffed Puerto Ricans towards the lock-up.

### Sudden violence

Here and there the occasional white face slides quickly through the sea of colour. This mirage of daily life looks comforting but the statistics warn me it isn't. Violence is brutally sudden.

"They have guns out there," Captain Tom Walker, the precinct commander, explains to me when I get to his office half a block down from the subway station.

"Saturday night specials, 38s, magnums, sawn off shot guns, M-16s. They brought a lot back from Vietnam. I tell my kids, I have five, that if they bump into someone on the street to keep walking. Don't get into an argument, because the guy may have a gun on him or else he'll run back to his apartment and come after you with a shot gun. What a way to bring up my children ... telling them to be frightened of people."

### Fort Apache

Mr. Walker is a big man with a cigar constantly jutting out of his mouth. He has just written a book: *Fort Apache, life and death in New York City's most violent precinct*.

He joined Four One in 1971 as a lieutenant and had been advised that it was the department's "purgatory". Fort Apache got its nickname back in '72, when a drug pusher, George Washington Jones, killed a junkie with a bow and arrow.

Cops, the world over, are conservative, and the New York one is more so. All those I met in Fort Apache constant-

"Sure," says Mr. Walker, "attrition constantly takes place. We don't look at dead bodies as human beings, we become cynical because all we're looking at is the worst side of life. And we get scared as well."

"Look, the liberals scream at us about police brutality but what do you do when you get a 10-30 (robbery in progress) over the radio, and five minutes later you see a man walking down the street who could fit the description. Now you know he's armed, so when you approach him you don't say 'excuse me sir', you push him up against the wall because you've scared he's going to pull a gun. If he isn't the guy, I always tell my men to apologise, I refuse to let my men take chances. It's my responsibility to get them home to their families every night."

Cops, the world over, are conservative, and the New York one is more so. All those I met in Fort Apache constant-

## U.S.'s Strauss, Japan's Ushiba begin 1st round of trade talks

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AFP). — Top trade negotiators of Japan and the United States today started two days of talks to end the economic dispute which has plagued the two countries in the past half-year.

Nobuhiko Ushiba, Minister for External Economic Affairs, began a first round of talks with U.S. Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss at the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Strauss, who flew into Tokyo last night, was scheduled to confer with Agriculture

Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa and with Kichi Miyazawa, Director General of the Economic Planning Agency, after his meeting with Mr. Ushiba.

Mr. Strauss is expected to have separate talks tomorrow with Foreign Trade Minister Toshiro Komoto and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

A joint statement explaining Japan's intention to reduce its trade surplus will be issued at the end of the second Ushiba-Strauss meeting scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

## Sugar Council to focus on export restrictions

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AFP). — Export restrictions on major sugar producing countries are expected to be the main point to be discussed by the International Sugar Council when it starts ten days of talks in London next Monday.

This meeting, the first under the terms of the new five year International Sugar Agreement (ISA) which came into force on Jan. 1, will also discuss the starting-date when the trigger-points of these restrictions become operative.

The suspension of the New York spot price in November, which in conjunction with the London spot price was to have been used to calculate the relevant indices, meant that the London price, for the time being at least, would be the sole guide.

Market prices, in dollar-terms have been for months, around three cents per pound (or nearly 25 per cent) below the minimum ISA price levels and in view of the huge supply surpluses prevailing are unlikely to show very much improvement in the near future. Therefore a calculation of the "prevailing price" index over the last quarter of 1977 would trigger an immediate cut in export quotas.

If, on the other hand, these calculations were to start only at the beginning of January, as some sources have suggested, then the cuts could only be introduced in three months time, providing market prices remain below the requisite levels.

Producer countries are anticipating that their quotas will be reduced to at least 85 per cent of their quotas, or perhaps 82.5 per cent, in view of the massive production forecast in the current 1977/78 (September/August) season. Latest figures suggest that 92 million metric tons will be produced worldwide (cotton and beet sugar) giving a surplus of 6.5 million tons over consumption which would be added to existing stocks of about 26 million tons.

Consumers, meanwhile, appeared to be well-stocked having made certain of their supplies at the cheap market prices prior to the start of the agreement.

## Victims of a bad deal

"None of these people have been given a fair shake," says detective Jack Flannigan. He's a young man with a drooping moustache and enormous enthusiasm for what he is doing. He's the community officer for Four One.

"They have been moved into exhausted buildings and expected to live decently. This is a good community. I meet the residents, the shopkeepers, the small businessmen daily and I've organised community projects which do work."

In spite of their self protective callousness, nearly every cop in Four One answers "people" when asked why he is a cop. A middle-aged black patrolman, who has spent nine years in Four One, explains: "I prefer foot patrol because that keeps me near the people. You see these people turn to us for every problem -- the heat is off, the lights are out, pipes burst, they're having a baby. They don't go to city hall, they come to us with their problems. Eighty per cent of our work problems."

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian fils Buying/Selling
U.S. dollar	31.00/31.70
U.K. sterling	60.00/61.00
W. German mark	148.00/148.50
Swiss franc	157.10/158.00
French franc	66.50/67.20
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.10/36.30
Japanese yen (for every 100)	130.90/131.70
Dutch guilder	138.20/139.00
Belgian franc (for every 100)	95.40/96.00
Swedish crown	67.30/67.70



# Accord expected soon in Rhodesian talks on internal settlement

SALISBURY, Jan. 12 (R). — A major breakthrough is imminent in the Rhodesian settlement talks between the white government and black nationalist parties, informed sources said today.

Sources close to both black and white delegations in the talks said agreement is near on the thorny issue of white minority representation in the parliament of a black majority-ruled Zimbabwe.

This issue had deadlocked the so-called internal settlement talks for almost a month, with occasional bitter wrangling between the government, the United African National Council (UANC) of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the African National Council (ANC) of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. The third black party involved, the Zimbabwe Unit-

ed Peoples Organisation (ZUPO) of Chief Jeremiah Chirau, had taken up a virtual mediating role, the sources said.

The government had been aiming for 33 white seats in a theoretical 100-seat parliament which could be used as a blocking mechanism against future changes to a constitution which would embrace safeguards for white interests.

The UANC and the ANC had offered 20 seats, arguing that a solid white bloc of 33 could merge as the biggest single group in parliament -- in effect negating black majority rule. The remaining 67 seats, representing 95 per cent of the population, would have been split among the three black parties.

Plenary sessions of the talks, which began on Dec. 2, ended on Jan. 3 with no agreement in sight. The delegation leaders then held four exclusive secret meetings to hammer out the problem -- and today appeared to have almost succeeded. A fifth head of delegation meeting was held today.

The heads of delegation had compromised on a median figure, the sources said. It was not immediately clear what the exact figure was, but some informants said it was between 26 and 28 white seats.

## More house arrest for Mrs. Bhutto

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 12 (R). — The house arrest of the wife of ex-Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has been extended as "a precaution against disturbance" during the visit of British Prime Minister James Callaghan, Pakistan's army ruler said here last night.

Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, who assumed leadership of the Pakistani People's Party after her husband was arrested last September, was due to be released

on Tuesday from house arrest in the Punjab provincial capital of Lahore.

But army ruler Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq told reporters last night it was extended until Saturday, the day after Mr. Callaghan leaves for Egypt.

Iranian-born Mrs. Bhutto was served with the detention order last month after violent clashes between military government and Bhutto supporters.

## U.K. hit by worst floods in 25 years

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R). — Gales and snow lashed Britain during the night, whipping up high tides in the North Sea and breaching coastal defences in the worst flooding since the January 1953 disaster that left more than 300 dead.

England's low-lying east coast bore the brunt of the storm. Hundreds of homes were flooded when pounding seas burst through sea walls.

Several ships were reported in trouble and coast guards were searching for an unidentified coaster with seven people aboard that was feared to have capsized in the North Sea off Suffolk.

At King's Lynn, Norfolk, many people were trapped in their homes as the town centre was flooded to a depth of one metre.

Further north in Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, police reported 500 homes flooded. Several hundred people, many of them disabled and handicapped children, were rescued from the town pier after being trapped for more than five hours.

They were watching a pantomime in the pier theatre when the storm roared in from the North Sea with winds of more than 140 knts an hour.

There was no immediate word of casualties from the floods which also hit southeastern coastal areas in Kent and Essex. But at least three people were killed in car crashes at the height of the storm which blocked roads and railway lines all over the country.

London escaped flooding by a mere 50 cms. early this morning. High tides sweeping up the River Thames threatened to swamp flood defences but a last-minute change of wind spared low-lying areas of the capital.

Weathermen said the Arctic conditions showed no sign of easing and more snow was on the way.

# 4 Czech dissidents appeal against prison sentences

PRAGUE, Jan. 12 (Agencies).

— Lawyers for four Czechoslovak dissidents convicted of anti-state subversion today appealed before the Supreme Court for the verdict to be quashed.

The four -- three of them signatories of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto -- were sentenced for up to three-and-a-half years last October, for trying to smuggle literature critical of Czechoslovakia to the West.

About 40 sympathisers, many of them on a token one-day hunger strike, huddled outside the courthouse in near zero temperatures as the proceedings got underway.

Only immediate family members of the defendants were allowed into the court. Friends and foreign journalists were told there was no room for them.

Among the crowd waiting outside was former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, now one of three spokesmen for the Charter.

Earlier today, dissident sources released copies of a letter from the spokesman to the Belgrade European Security Conference -- the first time the Chartists had addressed an official statement to a body outside Czechoslovakia.

The four dissidents appealing before the Supreme Court are journalist Jiri Lederer, writer Vaclav Havel and theatre managers Frantisek Pavlicek and Ota Ornest.

Mr. Ornest was the only one of the four who had not signed the Charter and the only one who pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to three-and-one-half years.

He subsequently confessed his errors twice on Czech television and repudiated the Charter 77 movement.

## Viets urge Cambodia to begin peace talks

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (Agencies). — A Vietnamese minister today urged Cambodia to begin peace talks on the border conflict between the two countries or "they will have to bear all the consequences."

Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said that he believed the border war, which has flared for the past two weeks and is believed to have cost both countries thousands of lives, "would be resolved in a friendly and brotherly way. We believe this is the wish of the people of both countries," he told a press conference at the end of a southeast Asian tour with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Du Trinh.

Mr. Giang made no reference to the latest situation on the battlefield, where major fighting appears to have stopped, leaving Vietnamese troops

Pavlicek and Havel received suspended prison sentences, while Lederer was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

In Vienna, exiled Czech dissidents today staged another hunger strike in front of the Czech Travel Bureau to protest against the conviction of journalist Lederer.

Asked by newsmen whether

there were Vietnamese troops inside Cambodia, Mr. Giang would only say that Vietnam respected all peoples' sovereignty, "and above all that of all the neighbouring, friendly people."

Mr. Giang repeated Vietnam's stand that persistent Cambodian border attacks under communist rule nearly three years ago were the reason for the fighting.

Meanwhile, Cambodian Radio today reported victories and continued fighting against Vietnamese "invaders".

Cambodia has indicated that it will come to peace talks -- but only if Vietnamese troops pull back from Cambodian territory.

Asked by newsmen whether

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inside Cambodia, Mr. Giang

would only say that Vietnam respected all peoples' sovereignty, "and above all that of all the neighbouring, friendly people."

Mr. Giang repeated Vietnam's stand that persistent Cambodian border attacks under communist rule nearly three years ago were the reason for the fighting.

## 4 Soviets on full-time space work

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (R). — Four Soviet cosmonauts today began their first working day together aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 space station, with a packed schedule of equipment checks, experiments and camera-filming ahead of them.

Radio Moscow said the space station crews of two separate Soyuz ferry vehicles, got down to work at 8:00 Moscow time (05:00 GMT) and were carrying out their programme successfully.

Soyuz-26 cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko, and their Soyuz-27 comrades Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Oleg Makarov -- who docked with the station yesterday to complete the first-ever triple link-up in space -- were all feeling well, it said.

## 3rd of a five-part series

# U.S. eye-witness reports: Israelis in north Sinai, Gaza Strip regard settlements as "buffer zone" between Egypt and Israel

**Editor's note:** This is the third in the five-part series of articles the Jordan Times is publishing from transcripts of a testimony made by American political scientist-researcher Dr. Ann M. Lesch to the U.S. House of Representatives International Affairs Subcommittee on the Near East. Dr. Lesch's testimony on Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories followed her two years' sojourn, and extensive research, in occupied Jerusalem. Her testimony is widely considered to be the definitive article to date on Israeli settlements. Today's part, headed Appendix A by the author, is a May 1975 report on Israeli settlements in north Sinai -- currently subject to controversy as Egypt and Israel hold peace talks in Cairo.

By Dr. Ann M. Lesch

### APPENDIX A I. The Rafah approaches in northern Sinai

On Jan. 29, 1975, I visited the Rafah approaches with a group organised by the Israel Academic Committee on the Middle East. We talked to residents of one of the moshavim (cooperative farms), inspected the site of the town of Yomit, and briefly visited a new para-military (moshav) outpost, which would eventually become Succot (Sufa) kibbutz.

The settlers at Yomit have grandiose plans. They project an eventual population of a quarter-million, and they expect Yomit to have an international airport, large commercial seaport, electronic-based industries, an extensive beach resort, railway station, and garages. At the time of our visit, however, Yomit consisted of 180 pre-cast cement housing units, being assembled by Arab labourers, which would be ready for occupancy in September. The units had been allocated to 60 military families, 40 American immigrant families, 40 Russian immigrant families, and 40 sabra (native-born Israeli) families. The American group now lives in Beersheba, but the Russians live on a nearby settlement. One of the young Russian settlers, who came from Vilna four years ago, told us that the construction of Yomit has been slowed by the October war but had recently accelerated. Development of the site has also been slowed by the presence of bedouins, the remnants of whom still lived among the palm trees lining the beach. Yomit's official spokesman said that their identity cards had been stamped to require them to leave by Jan. 15, but the requirement still had not been enforced.

At moshav Succot we were briefed by Jeanne Ilan, a young woman who immigrated from the United States in 1963. She came to Succot with her sabra husband in the first settlement group in 1971. Since then she has had three children and Succot has grown from 19 families to 52, including 155 children. New members are selected by the Jewish Agency. Jeanne said that the government decided to open up the Rafah approaches for Israeli settlement in 1970, but the tension and violence in the Gaza Strip was so great at that time that only 30 or 40 families applied to settle there. Since Succot has been established, they have had no difficulties with the neighbouring bedouins or the Gaza Arabs, adding that the settlements are under the legal jurisdiction of the Gaza Strip military government and thus each Arab worker must pass a security check and obtain a work permit from the military government before he can come to the settlement for employment.

Jeanne said that the Succot settlers want no more than a 100 families in their settlement, which would become part of a network of settlements filling the area between the Gaza Strip and Al Arish. She felt that this area would be a crucial "buffer" within "greater Israel", separating Egypt and "old Israel". Jeanne noted the substantial official investment in the settlement: the government, Jewish Agency and Jewish National Fund together invested a quarter-of-a-million Israeli pounds per family in Succot. That covered preparing the site, building the concrete 64 sq. metre houses, supplying agricultural equipment, irrigation pipes, roads, and providing living expense grants until the first crops were harvested. The residents repay this investment on a long-term basis at a low interest rate. All the men work in the fields alongside their hired Arab help. Each family works 36 dunums (nine acres), growing vegetables and flowers. Jeanne commented that the settlements have been accused of hiring the same bedouins who had been displaced from that land. She said that the accusation was true for the neighbouring moshav, but not for Succot. However she candidly stated that the settlements and Yomit were built on land that had been owned -- not

subsequently added: "I have proposed establishing Yomit... in order for it to serve as one of the components for establishing the border further west." (Broadcast, Oct. 8, 1973). Yomit was opposed by the two Mapam ministers and by former Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir as "creeping annexation" (New York Times, Dec. 26, 1972), but a modified plan -- calling for 350 housing units in two years -- passed the cabinet in December 1972. It is important to note that this decision came only five months after President Anwar Sadat ousted the Soviet advisors from Egypt, and therefore at a time when the Israeli government felt relieved of any significant military and diplomatic pressure.

Settlement-planners had to cope with the presence of thousands of bedouins in the Rafah approaches. The head of the Southern Command, Gen. Ariel Sharon, began to evict them in 1971 and constructed a ten-foot-high fence around part of the area. He justified the action on security grounds, but critics argued that the evictions occurred after the Strip had been "pacified" and that, anyway, only one of the nine evicted tribes had been implicated in gun-running or

guerrilla action. (Ha 'Aretz, Sept. 3, 1973). By 1973, only a few hundred Arabs lived in the Yomit area; the others were cut off from their palm trees, almond groves, and vegetable plots which lay within the fenced-off area. In February 1975 a Mapam delegation met with Sheikh Sabah Ubaidallah Al Salimah and other tribal heads, who complained that their homes, school and mosque had been destroyed by the military authorities and their people expelled (Davar, Feb. 12, 1975). Yediot Ahronot newspaper reported that month (Feb. 28) that heavy tractors had crushed bedouin almond groves near Nahal Succot, noting that 6,000-20,000 bedouins had already been affected by large-scale evictions in 1969 and 1972, the former covering a million dunums (250,000 acres). Those bedouins who were willing to accept compensation received about 50 Israeli pounds per dunum, but it was only after a public outcry in Israel that the government announced a rehabilitation programme: IL 8 million was allocated for eight resettlement sites (in contrast to the outlay of IL 10 million per Israeli settlement), but the first five-dunum plots were not prepared until 1975. (Jerusalem Post, April 9, 1975).

The construction of Yomit halted immediately after the October war. Although partly the result of budgetary restriction, the halt appeared to be principally due to diplomatic considerations. Only three small moshavim existed in the

Rafah approaches at that time. But building for Yomit resumed in mid-1974 and four new Nahal outposts were established then (Davar, Aug. 21, 1974). The Jerusalem Post reported (Jan. 15, 1975) that development was to be accelerated, as the result of a top-level government decision, and the Housing Ministry announced that it would invest IL 67.6 million in 217 housing units in Gaza and Shafit in 1975, more than would be built on the Golan on the West Bank. (Yediot Ahronot, Feb. 25, 1975). In fact, by April 1975, the Housing Ministry had invested IL 50 million in Yomit alone. (Davar, quoted in The Best of Israel's Press, April 4, 1975).

(Tomorrow: Golan Heights settlements)

